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August 24, 1900

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week previously there were in that town 6 cases of smallpox, all of which had been quarantined. Lieutenant Jarvis considered this report reliable, and together we saw General Randall concerning it. It was then decided to have all vessels coming down the Yukon River inspected at St. Michael. The surgeon of the revenue cutter *Nunivak* was directed to make the inspections and to vaccinate all persons on these vessels who were found to be unprotected against the disease. As he had no virus with which to do this, I sent him 250 tubes.

Respectfully,

BAYLIS H. EARLE,  
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

*Sickness on the steamship *Alki* at Juneau—Enteric fever at Juneau.*

JUNEAU, ALASKA, July 22, 1900.

SIR: The steamship *Alki* arrived this a. m. with nearly half of her crew on the sick list, including the captain. They complained of headache, vomiting, with gripping pains over abdomen, and loss of appetite, and 2 of the number with diarrhea. They all presented the same symptoms more or less severe. On examination I found that they had all been drinking ice water, the ice taken from meat chest, with meat, codfish, and liver lying on top of the ice with the codfish, and some of the meat tainted. Most of the men are getting better, but the ship will remain in port twenty-four hours.

The men complain that the water from Seattle is very bad. I have had all the tanks emptied and a fresh supply taken aboard; advised the cleaning out of the meat chest, and the men not to use any more of the ice.

I could not determine on a positive diagnosis, but feel reasonably sure it is from contamination of the ice, as I could find no other source of infection aboard the ship. Please give me the benefit of your opinion from the above facts.

Respectfully,

SAML. C. LEONHARDT,  
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

JUNEAU, ALASKA, July 31, 1900.

SIR: Of the 11 cases treated from steamship *Alki* on her return from Skaguay, 2 were unable to proceed to Seattle and received further treatment at this station and stopping at one of the hotels. Both have since recovered. There were 15 or 20 more of the crew who showed slight symptoms, but were not serious enough to need medicine.

Nineteen new cases of enteric fever have been cared for in the hospital; 3 have died, 25 were discharged, and 15 remain under treatment. Total number of cases, 43. Another camp, 2 miles nearer town, has sent in 3 cases of the above number.

Respectfully,

SAML. C. LEONHARDT,  
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

*Inspection at Seattle of Cape Nome vessels.*

SEATTLE, WASH., August 9, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the following vessels have been inspected at this station during the two weeks ended August 4, 1900, viz: Vessels sailing from Nome, August 2, steamer *Elihu Thompson*, crew, 34; passengers, 12. Vessels arriving from Nome, August 1, steamer *Cleveland*, crew 45; passengers, 150. August 3, schooner *Fisher Brothers*, crew, 6; passengers, 5.

August 24, 1900

There have been 13 new cases of smallpox in the city during the past two weeks.

Respectfully,

J. B. EAGLESON,

*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

Asst. Surg. M. H. FOSTER,

*In Command Puget Sound Quarantine Station.*

*Port Townsend, Wash.*

*Transactions of the U. S. S. Bratton on the west coast of Florida.*

U. S. S. W. D. BRATTON,

*Port Tampa, Fla., August 11, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of transactions of the U. S. S. W. D. Bratton for the week ended August 11, 1900:

The *Bratton* left Port Tampa at 5 a. m. on the 6th instant and proceeded to Tampa, where I reported to Surgeon White for instructions relative to assisting in the maintenance of quarantine. In compliance with his instructions the *Bratton* lay to off the south of Hillsboro River and intercepted all craft coming in and out of the river. In several instances I was forced to use guns in order to stop small sail craft going out over the bars in water so shoal that it was impossible for the *Bratton* to follow them. In all of these cases every effort was made to stop them by signaling, and when it became apparent that no attention was being paid to these signals and that unless some positive action was taken the vessel would pass, I resorted to the guns; in each case I myself fired a shot across their bows from 30 to 50 feet in advance of them, and invariably they immediately came to and awaited for inspection.

This work was continued until the 10th instant when shortness of coal and supplies compelled me to return to Port Tampa. When I arrived there the engines of the *Bratton* were in such condition that I did not deem it advisable to run the vessel until necessary repairs could be made, and as the engineer has fully demonstrated his inability to do this work, I wired the Bureau of vessel's condition.

As soon as Engineer Gibson arrives I will make report as to the *Bratton's* condition and of work necessary to put her in good condition again.

Respectfully,

G. M. CORPUT,

*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Command.*

*Arrival at Baltimore of vessels from West Indian and South American ports.*

BALTIMORE, MD., August 18, 1900.

SIR: The following-named vessels entered at this port from West Indian and South American ports during the week ended August 18, 1900: August 13, British steamship *Taff*, from Banes, Cuba, fruit; British steamship *Saint Oswald*, from Daiquiri, Cuba, iron ore. August 14, British steamship *Oxus*, from Port Antonio, Jamaica, fruit. August 15, Norwegian steamship *Bergenser*, from Kingston, Jamaica, fruit. August 16, British steamship *Brookline*, from Bocas del Toro, Colombia, fruit. August 18, Norwegian steamship *Blaamanden*, from Caleta Buena, Chile, nitrate of soda.

Respectfully,

W. M. F. STONE,

*Collector.*